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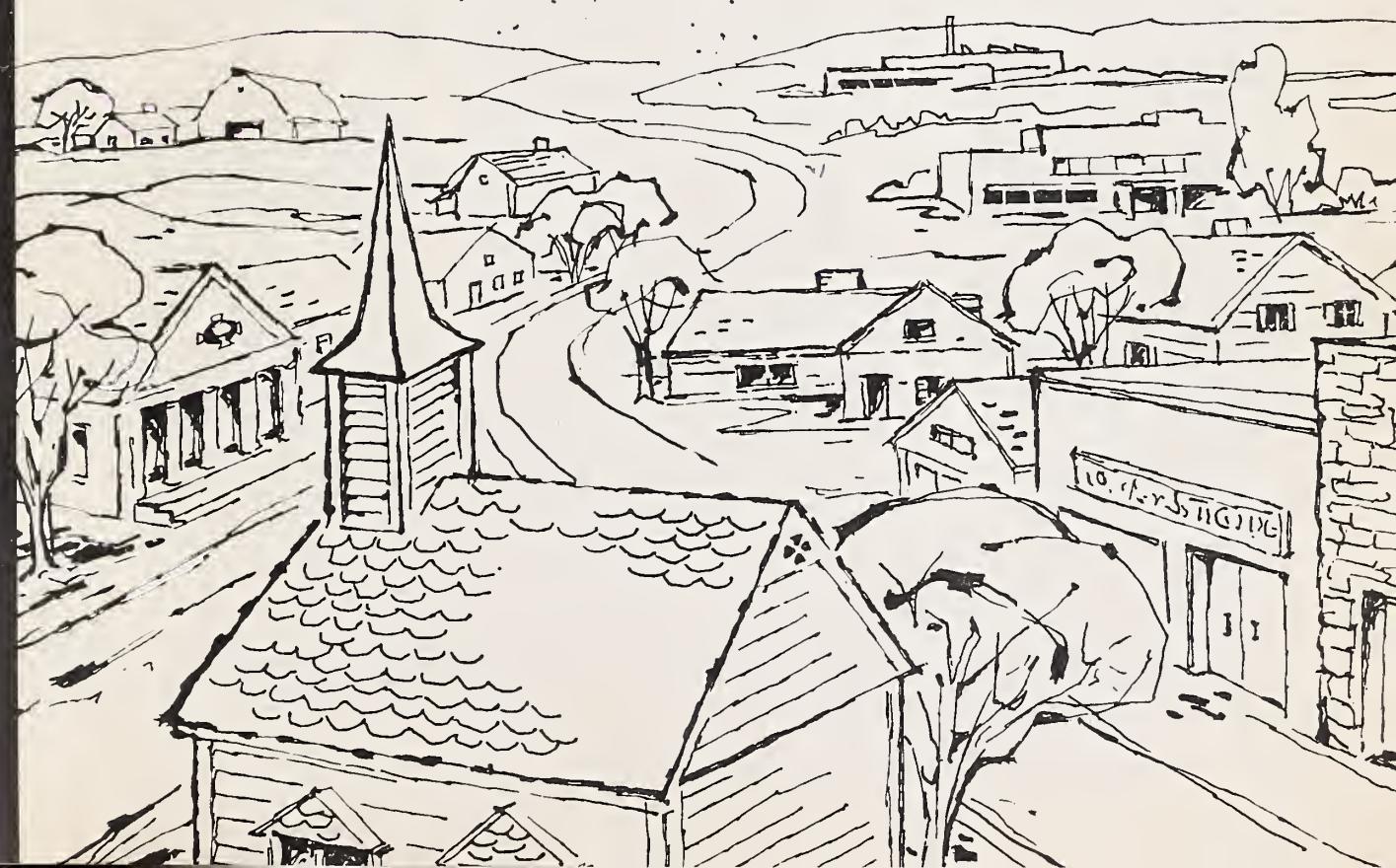


EXTENSION SERVICE  
*Review*

NOVEMBER 1961

RURAL  
CIVIL  
DEFENSE

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# EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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The Extension Service Review is published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget (June 26, 1958).

**T**he Extension Service Review is for Extension educators—in County, State and Federal Extension agencies—who work directly or indirectly to help people learn how to use the newest findings in agriculture and home economics research to bring about a more abundant life for themselves and their community.

The Review offers the Extension worker, in his role of educational leader, professional guideposts, new routes, and tools for speedier, more successful endeavor. Through this exchange of methods, tried and found successful by Extension agents, the Review serves as a source of ideas and useful information on how to reach people and thus help them utilize more fully their own resources, to farm more efficiently, and to make the home and community a better place to live.

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## EAR TO THE GROUND

Is your insurance paid up? Take a quick check—auto, health, fire, theft, life insurance. When they are paid, you are prepared for the disasters they cover, even though you really don't want to collect.

But what protection have you, your family, your county's rural families against nuclear attack? Such insurance is available at relatively low cost—through civil defense.

President Kennedy has said, "Nuclear weapons and the possibility of nuclear war are facts of life we cannot ignore today. In these dangerous days we must prepare for all eventualities. The ability to survive coupled with the will to do so are essential to our country."

Contrary to what many people think, the effects of nuclear explosion are not confined to large cities, industrial areas, and military installations. Radioactive fallout is just as likely to fall in rural areas as urban areas. But with proper protection and preparation—we can survive.

If the U. S. is ever attacked, recovery will depend greatly on rural areas. Frank B. Ellis, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, says, "It is essential that farmers and

others in rural areas understand the nature of radioactive fallout so that steps may be taken now to minimize the damage from such a catastrophe."

Farmers have the double job of preparing protection for themselves and their families and for continuing livestock and crop production for the sake of the entire Nation.

We in Extension have a major job to help make plans to continue necessary government operations in case of attack and to inform the public of those plans. We also have a special assignment to help rural people prepare protection for themselves, their livestock, and crops.

This is a big job. Here is a chance to defend ourselves and our Nation against a hazard for which no company can offer insurance. We hope the explanations of USDA responsibilities and examples of State and county programs in this issue will help you.

Next month we will feature two more articles on National defense—how Texas extension workers tested their defense preparations during Hurricane Carla and how extension workers can and should be alert to unusual outbreaks of animal and crop diseases.—DAW

The Review is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 15 cents per copy or by subscription at \$1.50 a year, domestic, and \$2.25, foreign.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress



## Help Rural America Prepare

by DR. E. T. YORK, JR., Administrator, Federal Extension Service

NUCLEAR weapons and the possibility of nuclear war are facts of life we cannot ignore today. In these dangerous days we must prepare for all eventualities. The ability to survive coupled with the will to do so are essential to our country."

This recent statement by President Kennedy dramatically emphasizes the

need for increased civil defense efforts. And, as the President and other top officials have pointed out, one of the greatest deterrents to an all-out nuclear attack is our ability to survive such an attack.

An expanded Civil Defense Program is being launched to improve the protection afforded both urban and rural people. The Department of Agriculture has been given major responsibilities in these efforts.

One job is to make sure we will have an adequate food supply in the event of an enemy attack and help farmers prepare to maintain our productive capacity following attack. Another major responsibility is to acquaint rural people with the steps they must take to protect themselves, their livestock, and their crops against damage from fallout.

To assure continuity of government, the Department of Agriculture has organized USDA Defense Boards in every State and county. Extension directors and agents are serving on these committees.

### Extension's Assignment

The Cooperative Extension Service has been given responsibility for an educational program to acquaint rural people with necessary preparedness steps. This is one of the biggest, most challenging, and most critical assignments ever given to Extension.

Our educational task is urgent. We are giving it high priority. We must acquaint rural people with the risks and the steps they can take to reduce these risks.

Our first objective in these efforts is to help rural people protect themselves against radioactive fallout. They must also take practical steps for protecting their livestock, crops, and feed supplies. And they must be able to assure continued farm production following an attack.

In carrying out this program, we must:

- Convince rural people they can survive nuclear attack—and so can livestock.
- Teach people how to survive.
- Cooperate with other agencies and groups with the same objectives.
- Teach farm people how to recover from attack and prepare

for post-attack farm production.

- Stimulate rural people to take all necessary action.

To accomplish these goals, we need to create in rural people an awareness of the problem, develop interest in how the problem can be solved, and stimulate an urge for more knowledge about these preparedness steps. Then we must provide the leadership to get people to take action and apply this new knowledge.

### Present the Facts

One of the first things people need to know is that they can survive nuclear attack. For years, many people have had the fatalistic idea that nothing could be done to protect themselves against nuclear bombs. If the blast didn't kill them, they reasoned, radioactive fallout probably would.

But this reasoning was based on misconception. Civil defense officials report that proper protection can reduce sharply the number of fatalities.

If we are unprepared, these officials say, 45 million Americans or one-fourth of the population might be killed. But the greatest proportion of these fatalities would come from fallout, the deadly cloud of radioactive dust and debris which would blow across the land.

If Americans take necessary precautions, however, the number of fatalities can be reduced to about 5 million people, or less than 3 percent of the population.

### Family Preparedness

Most rural areas will have sufficient warning for families to take cover. Families will need to know the warning signals and must have the safest possible shelter from fallout dust.

Each family will have to prepare in advance to be on their own for at least 2 weeks. They will need a stockpile of food and water, sanitary facilities, and other necessities. They must be able to improvise in the likely absence of electricity and fuel. They must know what to do when a doctor is not readily available.

The farmer must know how to shel-

(See *Help America*, page 224)

# Defense Responsibilities of USDA

by H. LAURENCE MANWARING, Director, Food and Materials Division,  
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA

BUILT-IN readiness is a basic concept of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's defense planning. This concept means that emergency plans and preparedness programs must be an integral part of the Department's regular and continuing activities.

USDA has been assigned these major defense program responsibilities:

- Informing rural people how to survive attack, recover from attack, and resume post-attack farm production
- Protection of agricultural resources from radioactive fallout
- Prevention and control of rural fires caused by enemy attack
- Production, processing, storage, and distribution of food through the wholesale level
- Stockpiling of food
- Protection of livestock and crops against biological and chemical warfare

## USDA Assignments

USDA will be prepared to cope immediately with food supply and other agricultural problems which will face this Nation if we suffer an attack. Major agency assignments within USDA include:

Defense policy and major program decisions—Under Secretary of Agriculture

Administration — Administrative Assistant Secretary and staff

Defense coordination and program staff services (including coordination of assessment of effects of attack; analysis of food requirements and supply; development of requirements and procedures for claiming from other agencies transportation, fuels, equipment, machinery, fertilizer, pesticides, containers, manpower, and other essential items)—Food and Materials Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)

Liaison with outside agencies and groups—Food and Materials Division, ASCS

Farm production of raw material for food and fiber—ASCS

Domestic distribution of farm equipment and fertilizer—ASCS

Management of existing food supplies from farms through wholesalers—Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

Prevention and control of fires in rural areas—Forest Service (FS)

Protection of livestock and crops from biological and chemical warfare—Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

Protection of agricultural resources from radiological fallout—ARS with assistance of FS, SCS, and AMS on radiological monitoring

Rural defense information and education program—Cooperative Extension Service

Rural credit—Farmers Home Administration (FHA)

Evaluation and utilization of soils under emergency conditions—Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

Food stockpiling to be assigned depending on the nature of the stockpile.

## Field Organization

Program direction and guidance in the planning period must come from the national level. But success of post-attack food and agricultural activities will depend largely on field operations. To build emergency planning and operating capability, a system of Regional Liaison Representatives and USDA State and County Defense Boards has been established.

A USDA Regional Liaison Representative (RLR) is headquartered at each of the eight area Offices of Emergency Planning (OEP) and regional offices of the Office of Civil Defense of the Department of Defense (DOD). The RLR performs regional defense planning and liaison

with OEP, DOD, and other agencies. He is assisted by an advisory group of representatives from AMS, ARS, ASCS, FHA, FS, SCS, and Extension.

In an emergency, the RLR is responsible for directing USDA programs in his region if communications with national headquarters are cut off. Otherwise, he is responsible for liaison with OEP, DOD, and other agencies and coordination of defense activity in the region.

## State Level

A USDA State Defense Board has been established in each State, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Each State Defense Board consists of a chairman (ASCS state executive director) and a representative from each of the seven agencies (mentioned above) which play a major defense role in the State.

In an emergency, chairman of the USDA State Defense Board would be USDA State Administrator, assisted by representatives of the seven USDA agencies and any additional staff designated. If communications with national headquarters and the RLR are cut off, the State administrator would direct USDA programs (except national forest administration, ASCS commodity offices, research laboratories and stations, and area food distribution offices). Otherwise, he would direct these USDA programs under guidance of national headquarters. If national headquarters is cut off, he would act under guidance of the RLR.

In addition to directing USDA programs, the USDA State administrator will maintain liaison with State government and other officials. Assisted by his immediate staff, he would evaluate effects of attack and develop requirements and supply analysis. He would also determine and present to the appropriate agencies requirements for transportation,

(See Defense Duties, page 236)



## Planning Protection from FALLOUT

by FRANK A. TODD, Assistant to the Administrator for Emergency Programs, Agricultural Research Service, USDA

THE age in which we live continually provides us with new wonders and luxuries. At the same time, we face new problems and potential problems.

Among the potential problems are those related to the effects of nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare. These are made more real by today's worldwide activities.

### Radiation Danger

In the case of nuclear warfare, we are primarily concerned with the danger and effects from radiation. Radiation can pass into and through matter. When it does, it can change, damage, or destroy living cells through ionization.

Ionization may result in death of the cell or loss of its ability to divide and grow, thus inhibiting normal cell replacement in the body. So protection from the effects of radiation is necessary to prevent ionization or to minimize such hazards.

Radiation hazards to animal tissues are divided into two groups—external and internal.

The external hazard is the first

and most lethal problem of fresh fallout. Gamma rays, similar to X-rays, are penetrating and capable of traveling relatively long distances. This gamma radiation is usually produced by the shorter-lived isotopes. So, the hazard decreases with time.

The internal hazard results from consumption of contaminated food and water. This hazard is caused chiefly by longer-lived isotopes that produce beta rays which travel only short distances. Inside the body, beta rays continually irradiate and damage cells. The internal radiation hazard is of major concern to agriculture because it can affect most food commodities.

Both men and animals are affected by radiation exposure. But both can be protected against these hazards. Precautions recommended for human protection also apply to livestock.

### Sources of Protection

The four basic principles for protection against radiation are: distance, time, shielding or shelter, and decontamination. The objective of each is to prevent or minimize ionization of biological systems.

Distance is the first natural protection. The farther away you are from the source of radiation, the less radiation exposure you receive.

Time is another natural form of protection. The total radiation hazard begins to decrease the moment it is formed. Some radioactive elements decay rapidly, losing their strength in seconds, hours, or days. Others require months or years.

The third protection is shelter. The primary object is to place as much mass as possible between you and the source of radiation. As gamma rays pass through materials, they are absorbed. The more material, the more absorption.

For example, the first floor of an ordinary wood frame house in a fallout area could provide a protection factor of about one-half. That is, you would receive about one-half the radiation dose in the house that you would receive if outside without protection.

In the cellar of the same building, exposure would be about one-tenth. An underground shelter with a covering of 3 feet of packed earth, such as a root cellar or storm cave, would provide highly effective protection.

### Removing Contamination

Decontamination, the fourth protective principle, involves mechanical removal of radioactive materials to a less hazardous location. Radioactive fallout is dustlike and thus produces surface contamination.

Food can be protected from radioactive fallout by keeping out this dustlike material. If this can be accomplished, the food or feed may be irradiated but will not become radioactive and will be safe for consumption.

This can be illustrated in the case of grain stored in a dust-tight bin. If radioactive fallout lands on the bin roof and surrounding area, gamma rays can penetrate the building and irradiate the grain. But as soon as the radioactive isotopes have decayed and the radiation diminishes so the farmer can enter the area, the grain will be safe for consumption.

(See *Fallout Protection*, page 226)

# *Preparing for Emergency Food Management*

by IRVIN L. RICE, Assistant to the Director, Special Services Division,  
Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

**E**MERGENCY food management. This is the term used to describe emergency actions expected to be required in food processing, storage, and distribution following an enemy attack.

If the U. S. is attacked, the assault would probably be massive. And our complex, highly interrelated economy provides many targets.

We can assume that food processing, storage, and distribution centers would be on the target list. And food producing capabilities of our farms and ranches would not escape notice of enemy attack planners. We also can reasonably assume that an enemy would want to destroy or seriously diminish our ability to make the best use of surviving food stocks and facilities.

So planning for emergency food management includes identifying our food resources, appraising their vulnerability to attack, lessening that vulnerability if we can, and working out many alternative emergency plans. These alternative plans must be reasonably suited to the wide variety of situations likely to exist after an attack.

## **Pinpointing Resources**

Identifying our food resources may seem like a relatively simple task. But it is, in fact, a colossal one. We have food processing, storage, and distribution facilities. The "resource identification" also includes the size of these facilities; the foods they process, store, or distribute; the areas

they serve; and the class of customers they supply.

Substantial progress is being made in this task. Thousands of food facilities have been identified and recorded on punch cards. These cards have been placed at headquarters relocation sites and with USDA State and County Defense Boards.

But much remains to be done. Extension workers, with intimate knowledge of "who does what" with food in their areas, will be a welcome source of information.

Generally, the food industry is widely dispersed but some parts are highly vulnerable. The cities and areas in which some facilities are located are likely to be prime targets. Also, the processing facilities for some foods are in so few locations that a few well-placed weapons could eliminate the availability of that particular food.

## **Basic Assumptions**

Planning for emergency food management recognizes several basic premises:

While the Nation as a whole probably would not be short of food following an attack, processing, storage, and distribution would be disrupted. So the problem of food distribution looms larger than that of basic supply in the immediate post-attack period.

The ability of government, industry, and the public to make the best of its post-attack food situation depends on the effectiveness of advance planning.

Centralized direction won't be possible until a reasonable amount of communication facilities are available after attack. So USDA State Defense Boards and County Defense Boards must be trained for independent operation until headquarters can direct work. This means these committees must have basic plans, orders, and procedures so independent operation will coordinate with national plans.

Conservation of surviving food resources will be of paramount importance. The most equitable use must be made of foods on a national basis. And food supplies must be assured for armed forces and allies. So plans must provide for gaining control of food supplies and providing the means of channeling these to the places and in the amounts needed.

## **Sharing Responsibilities**

While USDA is responsible for the national emergency food management program, this does not mean that it could, or plans to, do the whole job. State and local governments, the food industry, and the public share the responsibility.

USDA's food management responsibility runs from the farm gate through the processor-wholesaler level. State and local governments are responsible for planning distribution of food, including stocks made available through USDA, and emergency mass feeding.

Industry is responsible for assuring a continuing supply of food in accord with the national plan.

The individual is responsible for maintaining enough food for himself and his family until other supplies become available.

Extension has the big job of educating the rural community in the need for pre-emergency preparations for survival. This will include explaining the principles of emergency food management; the proposed methods of coping with post-attack food problems, and promoting the cooperation and understanding of farmers, businessmen, and government officials.

What we learn to do today may save our lives tomorrow.



## TRAINING ADULTS FOR SURVIVAL

by JENNIE-CLYDE HOLLIS, Civil Defense Program Specialist, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

MORE than 250,000 Americans have completed an adult education course on survival measures during the past 2 years. They have learned what civil defense is, what the government is doing to insure protection of civilians in the event of nuclear attack or other major disaster, and what they must do for themselves, their families, and their communities to survive.

This 12-hour course is a major effort of the Civil Defense Adult Education Program (CDAEP) conducted by the U. S. Office of Education. It includes information on surviving wartime and natural disasters.

### Local Emphasis

CDAEP is community centered with a practical course tailored to local needs. The State CDAE and local public school staffs involve local organizations and leaders.

State and local civil defense plans, suitable shelters, and protection from natural disasters are discussed. In rural areas, protection of crops and livestock is included. Participants also receive practice in individual and family protective measures.

One sign of the course's success is

that it motivates further learning and action. Many who take the course continue with first aid, medical self-help, radiological monitoring, and the like. They become civil defense officials or team members. They become a leadership group to support enlightened civil defense policies.

### Need for Education

The CDAEP was set up to help the public recognize these hazards and understand national planning as a basis for undertaking their own protection.

In 1958 the Director of OCDM (now the Office of Emergency Planning) asked the Office of Education to take responsibility for teaching civil defense concepts to the public. The result was the CDAEP conducted through adult education programs of the Nation.

Participation has grown from four States in 1959-60 to 15 in 1961-62. Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Texas first entered the program. California, Louisiana, and Nebraska joined in 1960. This year Hawaii, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, and Washington were added.

In the States taking part (shown on the map above), growth in numbers and impact on the community have been steady and sometimes spectacular.

### Program Operation

The program is publicized nationally through educational organizations and other channels. When interest develops in a State, the chief State school officer writes to the U. S. Commissioner of Education, asking to participate in the program.

As funds become available, States are chosen from the list of applicants for participation. States are selected on the basis of geographical spread and diversity of representation.

When a CDAEP contract is signed, the State is granted funds to operate the program. This grant provides for a State coordinator and one or more consultants, teacher training, travel and other administrative costs, and payment of local CDAE teachers.

The State CDAE staff, working through local school officials, recruits educators to supervise and teach the local program. Regional centers are set up to train local teachers who are

(See *Adult Training*, page 233)

# Organized for RURAL FIRE DEFENSE

by MERLE S. LOWDEN, Director, Division of Forest Fire Control, Forest Service, USDA

NUCLEAR war is a possibility we cannot ignore today. In the event of such an attack, we must be prepared to prevent and control enemy-caused fires in woodlands, grasslands, croplands, and brushlands.

National responsibility for rural fire defense was delegated by the President to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary, in turn, assigned this duty to the Forest Service.

Extension workers have a vital stake in helping save the people and resources of rural America from destruction. Better understanding of rural fire defense can be a key factor in saving rural America in the event of attack.

The Forest Service has been active in rural fire defense planning, organization, and training since 1951. Now a National Rural Fire Defense Planning Committee serves as an advisory group to the Chief of the Forest Service.

This committee provides interagency coordination and advice in rural fire defense planning at the national level. It is composed of representa-

tives of the Forest Service, Association of State Foresters, Federal Extension Service, Department of the Interior, and a liaison for the Office of Emergency Planning.

The committee provides leadership and direction to the rural fire defense program. It also is responsible for preparation and maintenance of a national fire defense plan.

## Defense Plans

Each State has a rural fire defense plan, which in many cases Extension helped prepare. If an enemy attack should occur, each public and/or private fire protection agency would activate its field forces and all other facilities to cope with fires.

For example, the Bureau of Land Management, Park Service, and Forest Service would be responsible for protecting the Federal land under their jurisdiction. By the same token, the State forestry organization responsible for forest fire protection on State and private lands would activate its organization. This could be

a State forestry district, a county, or any other unit organized for forest fire protection.

In some western States, associations are used to protect forest land from fire. Here the association would take the action assigned to it under the State fire defense plan.

Rural fire defense plans at all levels provide for the coordination of action by all agencies.

Extension people should become familiar with rural fire defense. At the State level, they can do this through the extension representative or Forest Service representative on the USDA State Defense Board, the extension representative on the State rural fire defense committee, or the State Forester. If there is a National Forest in the State, the forest supervisor can help. At the county level, extension people can contact the local State district forester, State fire warden, or if available, the National forest ranger.

Why is rural fire defense important to extension people? In rural areas, next to personal survival, the first action following attack probably will be rural fire defense. If not contained, forest, range, brush, and agricultural fires may block roads or destroy communications, food supplies, crops, timber, bridges, storage facilities, homes, barns, and farm equipment essential to growing food.

Rural fires can jeopardize the lives of country people. In the long run they can endanger the whole Nation.

## HELP AMERICA (From page 219)

ter his livestock and provide emergency feed and water for livestock. And he needs to understand the contamination problems that would follow an attack and how to combat them.

This civil defense effort with rural people is a tremendous task. Fortunately, many resources are available to help us do this job.

Other public agencies, private groups, and individuals are working on many phases of preparedness. Working with these groups, Extension can make a valuable contribution to the common goal.

Extension has been cooperating with many State and local civil defense units. We must continue and expand this cooperation as our resources permit.

The U. S. Public Health Service has developed a "Medical Self Help" program which will be offered to the public by State health departments. We can help expand the number of people who take this training.

In many States, the U. S. Office of Education is offering training on personal survival, an essential part of the civil defense effort. Again, we can help more people to take advantage of such training.

Chambers of commerce and other groups are offering publications on

fallout shelters and preparedness steps. The American Home Economics Association is urging home economics teachers to help acquaint families with facts about stockpiling food. Other groups—national, regional, State, and local—have similar interests.

Extension is well equipped to take educational leadership in rural defense. We have demonstrated our ability to create awareness and understanding, and to stimulate action in dealing with many diverse problems. Now we have an unparalleled opportunity for service—that of helping rural people and, indeed, our Nation, to survive an all-out nuclear attack.

# *On the Move for Rural Defense*

by BURTON E. BERGER, *Rural Defense Information Specialist, Oregon*

HERE'S nothing like a highly-successful program to provide a firm foundation for a new one. We know this from past experience. And it is being demonstrated again as the Oregon Rural Defense Information Program gets under way.

During the past 7 years, Oregon's county home extension agents have been carrying on a home preparedness program in civil defense. This was under the leadership of Mrs. Mabel Mack, assistant director of extension, in cooperation with the State civil defense agency (OSCDA), and women's committee on civil defense.

During this work hundreds of leaders have been trained to carry home preparedness information to local communities. These enthusiastic, well-trained women are a starting place in extension's move to train all rural folk to prepare themselves for an emergency.

## *Building a Foundation*

The information program is built on two key pillars. The first is cooperation with established civil defense agencies at State and county levels. In June, this cooperation was emphasized by a memorandum of understanding between the USDA State Defense Board and OSCDA. It provided that both would take part in carrying out a rural defense information program.

A firm foundation for this cooperative effort had been established earlier by Assistant Director Jean Scheel. He served as chairman of the State advisory committee on rural defense for OSCDA and as the extension representative on the State Defense Board.

The State Defense Board and

OSCDA, cooperating with Extension, planned and held a series of meetings for county agents, county civil defense directors, and other interested persons. Extension, in fulfilling its responsibility for education and organization of rural civil defense, provided a major part of the program.

The second key pillar is based on Oregon's experience in leadership training—training people to help themselves and one another. Here the women trained in home preparedness are making a large contribution.

We know county extension workers are busy. Adding a new program and expecting agents to do all the training would mean other key programs might not be given needed emphasis.

So leadership training was chosen as the method to be used. We decided to train leaders first at the county level. Then these leaders could train community leaders who in turn could train rural residents.

With these two pillars on which to build the program, Extension was ready to move.

## *Training Agents*

In October, a series of four 2-day district training conferences in rural defense were held. Two agents—one agricultural, one home economics—from each county were trained. They were given facts about fallout and radiation; building and equipping shelters; food for survival; protection and care of livestock; biochemical threats; and health, sanitation, and welfare problems.

Agents were also briefed on State and county civil defense plans and were helped on plans for a rural defense information program. Practice sessions gave agents experience in

making program presentations on rural defense.

Personnel from Oregon State University, Extension, OSCDA, and USDA agencies were the faculty for these conferences.

Back home again, agents are helping interested rural people develop plans for protection of their families, homes, livestock, and crops.

One big job extension faces is getting people "interested." Again, women trained through home preparedness workshops are helping get the job done. These women are getting their husbands and neighbors interested in preparing for an emergency.

## *Emphasize Individualism*

One principle is basic in Oregon's program—rural defense is an individual family affair. Our job is to present people with the facts—show them the dangers and the basic principles and methods that will protect them. Then we have to challenge them to take steps for their personal protection.

We point out that individual action to provide protection for home, family, and farm is nothing new. The individualism and ingenuity spawned by this type of action built America. In one sense, we are going back to the "cowboys and Indians" stage. Each family is equipped to preserve itself for a limited time under attack, then come out fighting and ready to carry on.

Today's "Indians" are likely to be radioactive dust, dirt, and ashes. But survival is possible for most people who live in rural areas—if they're prepared.

Our national security rests in large degree on the ability of rural people to put their food-and-fiber-production industry back into operation after an emergency. This means farmers need to know how to produce under radioactive conditions, just as they know how to cope with hail, flood, cold, insects, and disease.

Extension has helped farmers learn to cope with emergencies before. Developing in rural people a "built-in readiness" to meet any emergency is a job Extension knows how to do. And Oregon is busy getting the job done.

# Activating a Defense Education Program

by J. N. BUSBY, Assistant Director of Extension, Florida

EXTENSION has responded quickly and effectively to national emergencies in the past. But the new responsibilities of rural defense education may be the most challenging, critical assignment ever given to Extension.

When assigned this responsibility, Florida extension workers moved quickly to organize and carry out a defense education program. All staff members are being alerted to the need for rural defense. They are using all available communication methods to explain this need to rural people.

State specialists serve as liaison with other agencies on the USDA State Defense Board. The assistant director of extension coordinates the program statewide.

County agricultural agents are giving leadership at the county level. Working with local civil defense directors and other groups, they are planning an orderly assumption of rural civil defense educational work. Emphasis is placed on continuing satisfactory programs without interruption.

## Educational Program

Florida was one of four pilot States in an adult education course in civil defense. Under this program the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare contracted with the Florida superintendent of public instruction to provide civil defense education to adults. Leaders of this program and extension coordinate efforts of the two agencies to prevent duplication.

In 3 years, this adult educational program has trained a corps of 1,348 teachers in 57 of Florida's 67 counties. These teachers have given more than 26,000 Floridians a 12-hour course in personal survival. Some extension workers have completed these courses; others are being urged to enroll.

Cooperating with extension on rural defense education, a representative of the CDAE program attended the annual extension conference. He outlined the resources available to agents and explained how to organize personal survival courses for rural people. The State coordinator indicated a willingness to help train teachers for survival courses slanted toward agriculture.

In their educational programs, county agents will include information on such subjects as protection of crops and livestock from radioactive fallout and treatment of soils following fallout. Home agents will take survival information to homemakers.

## Shelter Study

Questions have been raised about the adequacy of typical family fallout shelter designs for Florida conditions. Also, few livestock are under shelter. Florida's level terrain and high water table make above-ground shelter necessary.

Extension's agricultural engineer is studying fallout shelter plans with nuclear scientists from the University of Florida. They hope to be able to adapt fallout shelter designs to Florida conditions.

A television series, Personal Survival in Disaster, has been developed

by the State Department of Education. The series of 12 lessons is scheduled for viewing this fall throughout much of the State. Extension workers are helping to publicize the shows among rural people and are helping organize local discussion groups.

Extension must find ways to awaken rural interest in personal survival training. Key leaders and agricultural organizations can help overcome complacency.

Rural defense may become the Nation's first line of defense. Extension has the know-how, the confidence of rural people, and the resources to do this job. Extension can and must meet this challenge.

## FALLOUT PROTECTION

(From page 221)

Haystacks can be protected by covering with tarpaulins. The dust may cover the tarpaulin and irradiate the hay but it will not make the hay radioactive. When the radioactive materials have decayed, the farmer can carefully remove the tarpaulin and the dustlike material. Then the hay will be safe to feed.

Decontaminating food for human consumption is based on the same principles. It involves mechanical removal of this surface contamination or preventing radioactive materials from entering the food.

## Fallout Monitoring

USDA conducts a fallout monitoring program through field forces of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Agricultural Research Service, Forest Service, and Soil Conservation Service. This nationwide monitoring service deals with problems of radioactive fallout concerning agricultural and forest lands, water for agricultural purposes, agricultural commodities stored or harvested on farms and ranches, livestock (including poultry), meat and poultry products, and agricultural commodities and products owned by CCC and USDA.

Information on fallout on the farm, the Department's monitoring program, livestock and crop emergency protection programs, and training aids are available from field offices of ARS, SCS, and Forest Service.



Castro County Civil Defense Coordinator Raymond E. Wilson (right) says he naturally turned to extension agents for leadership in the civil defense educational program. Agents Charles Hottel and Mrs. Sybil G. Stringer inspect a model fallout shelter with the coordinator.

## Extension Boosts Rural Defense Interest

by JOHN E. HUTCHISON, Director of Extension, Texas

**W**E tried and tried to tell the civil defense story to the people of our county, but we just couldn't get the ball rolling. After the county extension agents entered the picture, we soon had a good program going in each community."

This is what one county judge in Texas (also serving as county civil defense director) says about Extension's rural defense educational work.

In Texas, Extension accepted the responsibility for conducting an educational program in rural civil defense more than 2 years ago. In carrying out this assignment, we work closely with the State Division of Defense and Disaster Relief. Our staff also cooperates with other Federal, State, and local agencies that share the responsibility for civil defense.

This rural civil defense educational program is directed toward more than 2½ million rural citizens. It has three major objectives:

Teach rural citizens how to prepare and protect themselves, their crops, and their livestock from radioactive fallout.

Prepare rural areas to receive evacuees from wartime or natural disaster areas.

Teach people how to recover and resume production of food and other essential agricultural products.

### Training Preparations

To accomplish these objectives, we recognized that State and county staff members needed training. So six specialists attended rural civil defense courses.

These six specialists serve on a committee which plans and conducts statewide training of county extension personnel. The committee also develops ideas for county use and reviews publications, films, and other training aids for county distribution.

Training meetings have been conducted in each extension district, with all extension personnel taking part. The programs covered threat of thermonuclear war, physical aspects of nuclear weapons and radioactive fallout, individual survival and family shelters, and plans for organizing and conducting county rural civil defense educational programs.

Agents conduct county rural civil defense educational programs as part of their on-going extension programs. In most counties the actual program is planned and conducted by a program building subcommittee. They maintain close liaison with local civil defense authorities.

A series of live television programs was produced jointly by Extension Service and a central Texas network. Six 30-minute programs were presented this past summer. Numerous local programs have been produced by agents and local stations. This effort has done much to stimulate both rural and urban interest.

County agents keep USDA Defense Boards informed about their rural civil defense educational programs. USDA agencies on this committee exchange information at the county level. Because of this, cooperation and understanding among agencies are high.

### Emergency Action

Texas has the unfortunate record of leading all States in the number of natural disasters. So disaster relief is emphasized in the rural civil defense effort.

Extension agents played a vital role in the recent emergency caused by Hurricane Carla. Before the storm struck, they worked with civil defense officials to develop emergency plans and to alert and evacuate people.

During the hurricane, they helped handle evacuees and operate aid stations, communication centers, and emergency kitchens. After the storm, they began the big job of helping people in stricken areas recover and salvage their homes, land, and other property.

In September, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, accompanied by

(See Boosts Interest, page 237)

# *EXTENSION'S JOB I*

## *Challenge for Rural America*

by FRANK B. ELLIS, Director, Office of Emergency Planning

THE rural population of America is vital to National security.

This fact is more significant today than ever before because we are living in an age of nuclear weapons capable of mass destruction and widespread radioactive fallout.

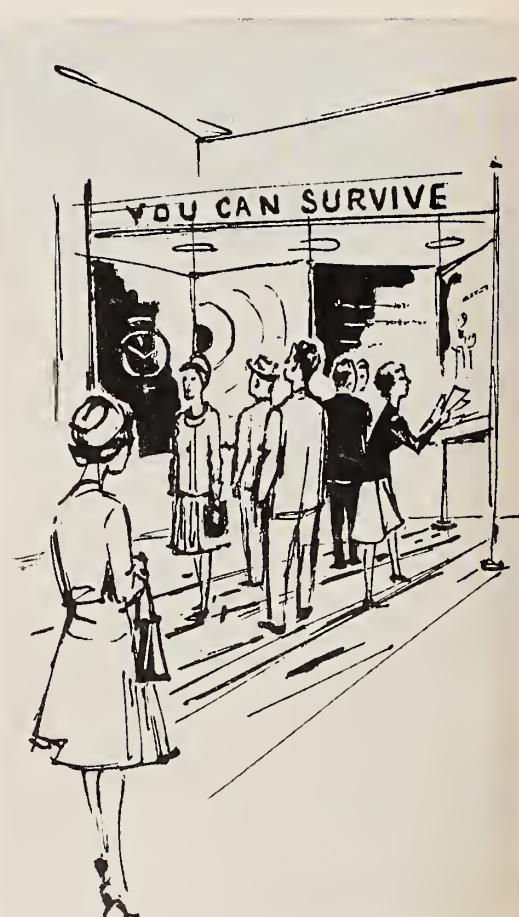
It is essential that farmers and others living in rural areas understand the nature of radioactive fallout—its effects on people, land, livestock, food crops, and other agricultural products—so that appropriate steps may be taken now to minimize the damage from such a catastrophe.

The task ahead is difficult but not hopeless nor impossible. However, it does pose an unprecedented challenge to individuals, families, organized groups, and Government. All must act quickly, calmly, and efficiently in establishing appropriate protective measures.

The Secretary of Agriculture is undertaking a comprehensive program of rural defense information and education. This is being carried to every rural county by the Cooperative Extension Service, assisted by USDA agencies. This program is designed to mobilize the talents, abilities, and resources of our total population to survive a nuclear attack and to be prepared to resume production, processing, and distribution of essential agricultural products with a minimum of disruption.

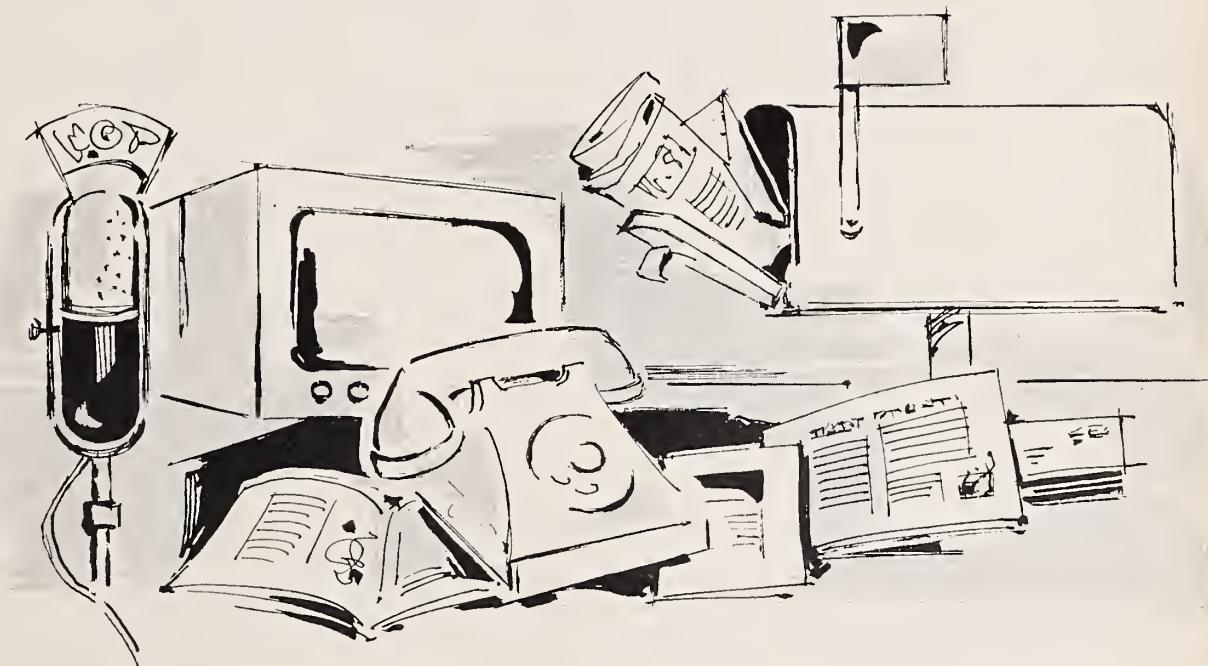
The role assigned to the Cooperative Extension Service, to provide leadership for the rural defense information and education program, is extremely important to National defense and is of vital importance to the rural population.

I urge that top priority be given to this program.

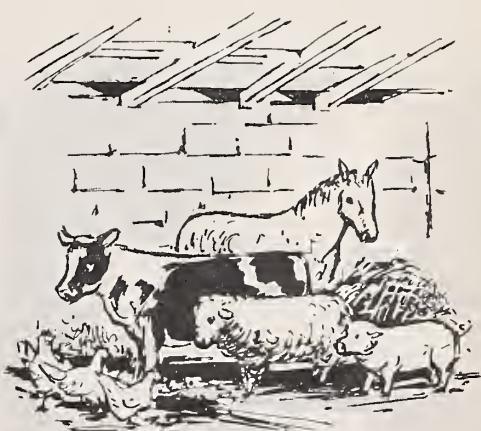


Convince rural people  
that they  
and their livestock  
can survive  
nuclear attack

# *IN RURAL DEFENSE*



Provide facts on:  
How to survive attack  
How to recover from attack  
How to resume post-attack farm production



Motivate rural people to take action

# Spurring Interest and Action

by DUANE DAILEY, Assistant Editor, Missouri

**F**ALLOUT is dangerous. But there is protection from it. Missouri extension agents have been hitting home on rural defense work with this theme for more than a year. And they find that people are more receptive to this type of information than ever before.

A recent survey showed that 84 of Missouri's 114 counties had active rural defense programs. In 61 counties, training schools or a series of public meetings have been conducted for leaders.

Outstanding local interest in civil defense is shown in Atchison County, where 200 shelters have been constructed.

Twenty-five meetings, with an esti-

mated attendance of 1000, have been held in this rural county. Five more meetings are planned in the near future. The county agent estimates his office has distributed 11,000 pieces of civil defense literature.

Another example of action comes from Montgomery County, about 70 miles from St. Louis. A series of three training sessions was held for leaders. As a result, 10 leaders are building fallout shelters and are leading discussions on preparedness.

A dual-purpose shelter has been attracting the interest of Missouri rural people. It is designed to give protection not only from radioactive fallout, but also from tornadoes which occur across the State each year. The shelter was designed by the University of Missouri agricultural engineers in cooperation with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (now the Office of Emergency Planning).

## Planning for Defense

The need for shelters was one of several ideas growing out of the State Rural Civil Defense Committee. This committee was developed in 1960 by the State civil defense director and State extension agents.

These State officials recognized that rural civil defense would be largely up to individuals. They also

knew that individual action could be started through local leaders. The logical way to reach these leaders was through county agents and farm organization leaders.

So the Rural CD Committee was composed of representatives of extension and farm organizations. Working members of the committee included both State officers and information workers.

## Spurring Interest

The purposes of the State group were to inform and induce. They want to inform rural families about the radiation threat and defenses and to induce them to build family fallout shelters.

From the start, stories supporting these goals have appeared in farm organization papers and general circulation newspapers and magazines.

To get the rural defense effort working on the local level, county agents called local leaders together to discuss civil defense. State farm organizations asked their local leaders to take part in local civil defense organizations.

In a short time, County Rural Civil Defense Information Committees were formed. Extension agents, farm organization representatives, farmers, and local civil defense directors serve on these committees.

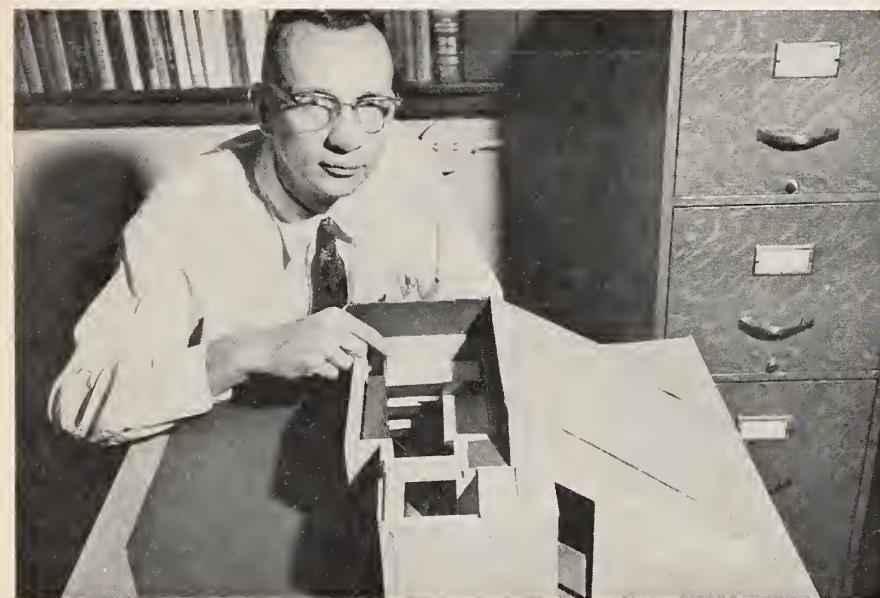
Extension's job is to inform people about the threat and what can be done for fallout protection. As one person put it, "Our job is done when the bomb drops. If we've been successful, people will have their own shelter to get into at that time."

We have been trying to make people understand that something can be done. We point out that atomic war is possible and that rural people have a good chance of surviving. The major threat will be from fallout and fallout protection can be provided.

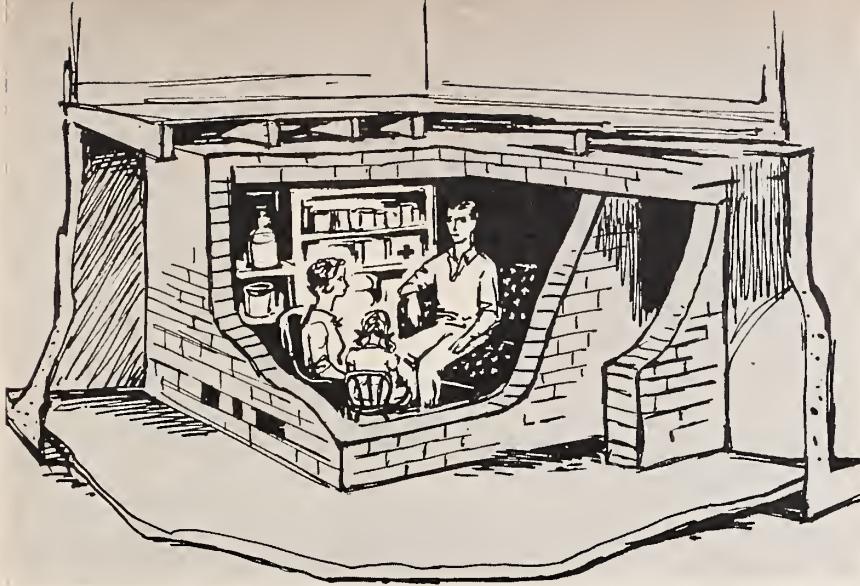
This is where the combination shelter fits into the picture. State committee members believed an inexpensive fallout shelter was needed. Many available plans were for shelters that would cost more than some rural farm families earn in a year.

Agricultural engineers developed plans for converting food storage

(See Spurring Action, next page)



C. E. Stevens, agricultural engineer and head of rural defense activities for Missouri Extension, shows a scale model of the fallout-tornado shelter developed at the University.



# A Job to be done

by JOHN W. BAKER, *Gratiot County Extension Director, Michigan*

RURAL civil defense education is one of the hardest selling jobs we ever had. The first step in this job is to sell yourself on its importance. Then you have the big job of overcoming apathy among others.

The first thought that goes through a person's mind may be, What's the use? There will be one big bang and it will be all over. Then you get optimistic and say we will never have another war.

We became a lot more interested in rural civil defense as we learned more about it. We were convinced that our rural population can be and must be prepared for the possibility of nuclear war.

## Defense Experiment

Two years ago, Gratiot was selected as a pilot county in rural civil defense. Our county became a test area to see how extension could help in defense education.

The entire county staff worked on this rural defense project. We held many meetings with an estimated 1,500 people attending one or more.

The home agent worked through her organized clubs and other groups. Home preparedness lessons emphasized storing food for any disaster—

flood, fire, tornado, or fallout. Food, water, shelter, first aid, home nursing, fire protection, and public warning systems were included.

Local 4-H club members examined their homes for protection possibilities and studied what could be done in event of an emergency.

On the agricultural side, we held many meetings on fallout. Shelters for families, livestock, and crops were featured.

A demonstration shelter was constructed on the courthouse lawn, equipped, and opened to the public. Setting an example for county people, the county directors of civil defense and extension built shelters in their own homes. Interest has grown so that 25 effective shelters have been completed in the county. More are under construction.

A county control shelter, once used to store potatoes, is being equipped to house 15 men for 2 weeks. Plans include complete sleeping, cooking, sanitation, office, and some recreational facilities for county officials.

Gratiot County's three industrial centers also have taken active interest. Five major industries sent management personnel to a course in emergency management in case of nuclear attack.

Our rural civil defense program is now 2 years old. And we have drawn some conclusions which may be helpful in the future.

People must understand the reasons for rural civil defense before they will take action. Farmers need special encouragement to provide protection for their livestock. And women appear more interested than men in civil defense.

Awakening people to the need for planning and preparation for disaster is neither easy nor quick. Education must continue.

## SPURRING ACTION

(From page 230)

cellars into fallout shelters. The only additions necessary would be a protected entrance and more dirt over the cellar.

Plans for the shelter have been distributed through county extension offices. In addition, they have been carried in State newspapers and magazines.

Committees also are pointing out that some protection can be obtained even without a fallout shelter. "Pick the best place for fallout protection that you have available now," is the advice being given. If it isn't as good a shelter as desired, then take steps to build better protection. A basement, hay barn, even stacks of bagged feed or fertilizer can be a starting place for fallout protection.

The county extension offices have been designated centers for civil defense information. Leaflets, bulletins, filmstrips, and posters are available for local leaders. Movies can be ordered. Agents have been speaking on civil defense before rural farm groups and civic clubs.

More assistance is being planned for agents. A State committee is presently working on a civil defense notebook. Scale model bomb shelters for display, pictures of fallout shelters, information on livestock and crop protection are planned.

With interest and national concern high, Missouri is helping rural people prepare. Extension workers are offering all available information and seeking more facts to help rural people protect themselves from threatening disaster.

# *What can YOU do?*

by HAROLD STOVER, Extension Agricultural Engineer, Kansas

**W**HAT can you, an extension worker, contribute to the rural defense program? Following changes in the national civil defense program, all extension staff members will be participating actively in this vital work.

The information and education phase of rural defense is a responsibility of the Cooperative Extension Service. This assignment, recently pinpointed by the U. S. Departments of Defense and Agriculture, places the leadership for rural defense information and education in the hands of extension workers.

## **Groundwork Laid**

In Kansas, as in most States, extension personnel have been cooperating with civil defense officials and lay leaders. This groundwork gives a base for plans to provide rural people with information on how to care for themselves in an emergency and contribute to the organized rural community survival effort.

Represented on the USDA State Defense Board, Extension correlates its civil defense work with other agencies. County Defense Boards also have been formed, with each agency member responsible for specific parts of the program.

Director of Extension Harold E. Jones has appointed a committee to coordinate civil defense activities of county and State extension staff members. Committee members include an engineer, foods and nutrition specialist, retail marketing specialist, and an agronomist.

County agents have attended district meetings conducted by the State civil defense office during the past year. Agents are working closely with

county civil defense directors and committees.

Typical of county meetings are four civil defense programs planned by Pawnee County Agents E. Clifford Manry and Dorothy Neufeld. Both the county and State civil defense offices reported the programs were successful.

The first meeting, attended by a cross-section of county leaders, was a planning and organization session. Approximately 30 contributed the thinking of their groups and learned about the civil defense program.

Fallout shelters and shelter supplies was the theme for the second meeting. The national defense plan, a county shelter survey, how to construct shelters, and supplies needed in the shelter (food, clothing, equipment, and medicine) were discussed. Representatives from churches, schools, civic groups, farm organizations, and township representatives participated.

The third countywide meeting included extension council members, home demonstration unit presidents, 4-H club leaders, and farm leaders. The fallout hazard to livestock, crops, and soils was explained through films and discussion material. Rural family and community civil defense cooperation highlighted the fourth meeting.

## **Shelter Plans**

A fallout shelter designed for a rural family is under construction at Kansas State University. The shelter was designed by K-State engineers and is being built in cooperation with the Office of Emergency Planning regional office. A farm family can construct the shelter with only a

shovel, a few simple concrete working tools, a length of pipe, and their own effort.

After construction is completed, family studies will be conducted on use of the shelter. Results of studies on the shielding effect and effects on family living and human environment will prove valuable to extension workers in counseling families on defense plans.

## **Home Training**

More than 1,000 homemakers at the 1961 Kansas Home Demonstration Council Workshop saw models of different fallout shelters. A home preparedness exhibit with take-home literature was displayed during "home economics days."

Training in civil defense activities, first aid, and home nursing has been included in home economics programs in more than 80 of the 105 Kansas counties. Safety, including fire prevention, and feeding people in emergencies are other rural defense topics covered.

In carrying out the rural civil defense assignment, Kansas extension workers will have two responsibilities. We will disseminate civil defense emergency information to rural people and the food handling industry. And we will stimulate serious thinking to provide more active participation in defense emergency planning.

These objectives will be accomplished by training local leaders and by maintaining close relationships with civic organizations and mass media.

This is how Kansas extension workers are answering the opening challenge of this article, What Can You Do?

# YOUTH Stimulate Community Action

by DWIGHT M. BANNISTER, Assistant Extension Editor, Iowa

OPERATION Survival, a 4-H demonstration at the 1960 Iowa State Fair, helped make one Sac County 4-H club a leading arm of local civil defense efforts.

The Schallerettes is one of two 4-H clubs in western Iowa which have independently contributed to civil defense in their communities. They are cooperating with town people in checking every home and setting up public shelters. Both clubs have won State and national recognition for their work.

The two girls who gave the demonstration, Donna Alexander and Beth Lee, presented it later before groups adding up to more than 1,000 persons. This past August their demonstration was filmed for television. It has been shown repeatedly on Iowa stations and may become available in other States.

The Schallerettes' demonstration deals with survival in a fallout shel-

ter. The girls show a possible system of ventilation and give information on water, food storage, food preparation, sleeping accommodations, extra clothing, toilet facilities, first aid, and recreation.

The club leader reports the girls have been instrumental in rousing the interest of the mayor, council, and fire department. When they were in Sioux City for the TV filming, the girls invited the city director of civil defense to visit Schaller and talk to city officials.

Community organization for civil defense began soon after his visit. The Sioux City director has agreed

to return and train committees on their duties and functions. The 4-H girls and adult workers expect to have the town organized for civil defense within a few months.

About 80 miles south of Schaller, the Franklin Farmerettes in Cass County have been carrying on a civil defense program for 2 years.

Senior members of this club received national news notice when they spent 48 hours in an underground cement block room 8 feet by 5 feet by 6 feet to test human requirements for living in a fallout shelter.

Sharon Ostrus, Mary Ann McGov  
*(See Youth Action, page 234)*

## ADULT TRAINING

*(From page 223)*

then certified by the State to teach civil defense adult education courses.

Close liaison is maintained with officials of civil defense and related government and non-government agencies.

Many areas of cooperation exist for CDAEP and Extension. They are already working together in the 15 States conducting CDAE programs.

When the course is given in rural areas, class members are referred to agricultural agencies and publications for further information. Extension officials serve on State and

local advisory committees; CDAE staff members discuss the program with extension groups. Home demonstration clubs often sponsor the course.

With planned cooperative effort, much more can be accomplished. The following are a few of the many ways in which mutually helpful services can be rendered.

Agricultural extension workers might enroll in CDAE courses to acquire basic knowledge for their rural civil defense education duties.

Extension workers can encourage rural citizens to enroll in CDAE programs in their areas.

Extension and CDAEP personnel can advise each other on program development.

Extension groups can help publicize the CDAE program and sponsor classes.

Extension workers can help teach rural civil defense measures in teacher training and adult classes.

CDAE State staff members can participate in 4-H club workshops.

Extension workers can supplement CDAE classes with more specific instruction in protection of crops, animals, and buildings.

CDAE coordinators and State extension officials in the 15 participating States have been alerted to the cooperative possibilities and challenges. With vision and dedication, extension and education can work together to train rural people for survival.



Senior members of an Iowa 4-H club emerge from their 48-hour test of living in a simulated fallout shelter in a concrete block cave. Their experience was part of a 2-year civil defense project.

# Home Demonstration Clubs TRAIN FOR SURVIVAL

by FRANCES SHOFFNER, Sussex County Home Demonstration Agent,  
Delaware

**G**RANDMA's Pantry was the talk of the county's home demonstration clubs in 1955-56. Many homemakers went from an extension meeting on home preparedness to start collecting a 2-week supply of food staples for their families' use in an emergency.

A model pantry, prepared by the county clubs, attracted great interest at the 1956 Kent-Sussex Fair. In following years, first aid and home nursing exhibits were featured.

These are among civil defense projects for homemakers that extension has conducted since 1955. As counties like Sussex build strong rural defense programs, past experience provides a firm foundation of training in home preparedness.

The Sussex County home demonstration agent worked closely with the county civil defense agency in these and other activities. One civil defense official, Mrs. Norris Givens, currently is civil defense chairman on the county home demonstration council.

Extension classes in first aid and home nursing were organized in conjunction with the county civil defense office and the American Red Cross. A total of 122 homemakers, the largest single group ever to receive certificates, completed the standard Red Cross Home Nursing Course.

Clubs have continued to sponsor the home nursing and first aid classes in their communities. Many trainees have gone on to advanced first aid training.

Securing of air-raid sirens for community firehalls has been given great impetus by home demonstration club members. Many serve as volunteers in civil defense posts and take part in national alerts.

## Pilot Experiment

In 1958 Sussex was one of five counties in the country chosen for a pilot test of the home preparedness project, Survival Through Civil Defense Preparedness. All county women's organizations were invited to participate.

More than 800 home demonstration club members were given the home preparedness award kit through their civil defense chairmen. The first five club members to complete the projects received statewide recognition.

In 1959 and 1960 club civil defense chairmen presented skits, films, and talks on home preparedness. The importance of being informed on all facets of defense—against natural and manmade disaster—has been emphasized.

"Run for a hole and make like a

Air Force disaster control officer challenged Delaware home demonstration club leaders: "Is your life worth enough to make you want to survive? If it is, learn all you can and teach others." The officer and a CD official briefed leaders on what to do in case of an enemy attack.



"mole" was the advice given to club leaders this April. The disaster control officer from Dover Air Force Base discussed civil defense and what to do in case of attack.

The importance of family shelters and how to select and stock them was included in this training session. Leaders took this information back to their clubs and gained 100 percent participation.

Statistics fail to reflect the increasing tempo of interest in home preparedness. Many more family shelters are being prepared in Sussex County. And people are listening to preparedness information with both ears and are taking action.

We feel that cooperation between agencies, plus interest, plus work can equal an effective program in home preparedness.

## YOUTH ACTION

(From page 233)

ern, Connie Walda, and Sally Baier carried out the experiment. Shirley J. Stakey, Cass County extension home economist, aided the girls.

Radio, television, and newspapers picked up their story when the girls emerged from their shelter. The 4-H'ers summarized their experience for the crowd at the entrance, made recommendations, and passed out civil defense literature. Many spectators inspected the shelter.

Two of the "cave girls" developed a demonstration on cooking and types of food used in the shelter. They presented this at the county and State fairs in 1960, to county groups, and on television.

Earlier in the year, the club conducted a high school assembly in connection with a nationwide CONELRAD alert. A movie on rural defense procedures also was shown.

This year the club held a workshop in which each member equipped an emergency kit for installation in the home or family car. At the 1961 Cass County Fair, club members presented a demonstration of first aid kits.

The enthusiasm of youth is a valuable extension resource in rural defense education. As these two 4-H clubs have shown, youth can become a leading arm of local civil defense efforts.

# Woman Power

## Takes the Lead

by MRS. MARGARET EDSEL FITCH, Home Demonstration Agent, Canadian County, Oklahoma

WOMAN power is taking the lead to get a big job done in Canadian County, Okla. The job is informing every rural family about civil defense.

The extension-sponsored program began in September 1960 when the newly-organized county program development council went into action. The program committee asked each community development committee for a list of local problems and suggestions for needed programs.

### Priority Problem

Civil defense was on every list. So the council placed civil defense first among the four countywide programs.

The council started the program by attending several training meetings in civil defense. Then they talked the problem out.

Two goals for county program development were established—to reach all farm organizations with information and training material on civil defense and self protection, and to hold and encourage attendance at first aid and home nursing courses in every community.

Sources of material to conduct their program were innumerable. The problem seemed to be where to start. Where and how could the greatest number of people be reached?

The solution was to enlist the aid of county home demonstration club women. And we credit the initiation, coordination, and results of the program to them.

Under the leadership of the county HD council civil defense chairman, civil defense committees were organized in each club. The interest and enthusiasm of club chairmen put civil defense on the calendar early.

Volunteer leaders from every club met for a training session. Their dis-

cussion topic for club meetings was "survival training."

Each club member was given the home preparedness kit—a household first aid check list, fact sheets, and reference lists. Interest was stimulated by a self-administered questionnaire, How Informed Are You?

At each meeting that month county extension agents discussed defense against radioactive fallout on the farm.

The initial lesson was followed by monthly newsletters with timely suggestions. Prepared by the county civil defense chairman, the newsletters are discussed at each monthly meeting.

Topics have included: poisoning, tornadoes, water safety, use of power lawn equipment, driving safety, gun safety, and fire safety.

Each club member also received a sample of multi-purpose food and suggestions on its use during an emergency.

Clubs have expanded their local civil defense efforts by sponsoring and organizing first aid and civil defense classes in community centers. Three clubs supervised blood typing drives for school children and family members. Identification tags were provided, too.

All clubs are working toward a goal of a transistor radio, flashlight, extra batteries, first aid kit, and fire extinguisher in every home.

### Sets an Example

Mrs. Dick Ball, civil defense chairman for the Mayfair home demonstration club, is setting an example for the other club members. She adds to her home emergency preparations daily.

The Ball's are converting and equipping an old storm cellar for emergency shelter. A 2-week supply



Mrs. Dick Ball packs an old suitcase with supplies for emergency use according to the recommended civil defense first aid list. This Oklahoma homemaker is a leader of civil defense activities in her county.

of canned, packaged, and airtight boxed food is on hand. A change of clothing for each child is kept nearby. A suitcase is packed with medical and cosmetic supplies. A transistor radio, flashlight, and extra batteries are stored with it.

Home demonstration club members are assuming leadership in other organizations, too. For example, Mrs. John Pavy is chairman of a newly organized county women's council for civil defense.

Under her leadership, home demonstration women are studying local needs with members of other groups. Topics include shelter, first aid, emergency care of sick and injured, food and water supply for shelter, communications, transportation, food supply after fallout, fire, morgue and identification, nursery operations, and mass feeding.

Home demonstration and other women's groups have responded freely to the call for service in the civil defense program. Responsibility has been divided so each woman can serve according to her time and experience.

The county program planning council interested other groups in the program, too. Vocational agriculture and home economics teachers were supplied information, program, and source material. Farm groups and lodges were given similar materials.

The program is just beginning to be effective. But the impact of woman power is being felt in the county's rural defense efforts.

# Homemakers Spark Interest in civil defense

by MARTHA BURDINE, Martin County Home Demonstration Agent,  
Florida

MARTIN County boasts a wide-awake civil defense program today. And county homemakers like to feel they helped spark the interest that accounts for this preparedness program.

Home demonstration council members first became aware of what the county was doing, or not doing, in 1958. They became concerned that little defense preparation was being made.

During the State Home Demonstration Council meeting that year, other councils reported what they were doing in civil defense. Club members in 14 counties had completed courses in home protection.

Several clubs and councils had set up emergency food exhibits at fairs, achievement days, and during National Home Demonstration Week.

Martin County started work immediately. The council first appointed a civil defense chairman. They invited the county civil defense director to suggest what home demonstration club members might do to promote civil defense.

The director first recommended a course on hospital care soon to begin in another county. Several members attended.

Later the CD director reported on a home preparedness course developed by the civil defense corps in

Dade County. The council agreed to sponsor a similar one.

This first course on personal and family survival included four 2-hour sessions. It was attended by home demonstration club members, their husbands, and others who learned about it in the newspaper or on radio.

The council was responsible for publicity and meeting room arrangements. Instructors were secured by the civil defense training officer.

The programs included explanations of the Martin County civil defense program, warning signals and what to do when they sound, the phenomena of atomic energy, safe food and water supplies, emergency action to save lives, home fire prevention, and fire fighting. A film on civil defense in action was also shown.

Since this beginning, other civic groups have helped alert the public to the need for civil defense edu-

(See Homemakers Spark, page 238)

## DEFENSE DUTIES

(From page 220)

fuel, and manpower to carry out USDA responsibilities.

USDA County Defense Boards have been established, including representatives of Extension, FHA, SCS, and ASCS. Where possible, ARS and FS representatives also serve on the Boards. Representatives of AMS frequently serve on the Defense Boards in metropolitan areas.

Under emergency conditions, the USDA County Defense Board chairman would direct USDA programs in his county (except national forests, ASCS commodity offices, research laboratories and stations, and area food distribution offices) if communications with the USDA State administrator are cut off. Otherwise, the Board would carry out its responsibility under direction of the State administrator.

In addition to directing and coordinating USDA county programs, the Board would maintain liaison with local government and other groups, coordinate and summarize evalua-

tion of attack effects, and develop and present to appropriate local offices requirements for transportation, fuels, and manpower.

### Central Services

Planning and carrying out functions relating to effects of attack on the U. S.; food requirements and supply analysis; and development of requirements for transportation, fuels, equipment, manpower, and other requisites affect many program areas. So, planning for these services is coordinated by Defense Board chairmen. In an emergency, the USDA State administrator and the County Agriculture Defense Board would direct these functions, with the assistance of agency representatives.

*Assessment of attack effects*—In the planning stage, contacts are established through which attack information would be received. Techniques are developed for applying information and preparing damage reports. In the post-attack period, attack data would be applied to various resources and the results

summarized for use in program development.

*Food requirements and supply analysis*—In the planning period, available food resources and facilities are studied. Channels are developed through which emergency food requirements estimates can be obtained. Following attack, estimates of available food would be compared with estimates of requirements to determine possible deficits or surpluses.

*Non-food requisites*—Food production, processing, storage and distribution, and other agricultural programs depend on fuels, power, chemicals, transportation, water, and manpower. In the planning period, data are assembled for use in estimating requirements under emergency conditions. Channels are developed through which estimated requirements can be presented to authorities in control of supplies.

The above summarizes how USDA is organizing to meet food and other agricultural needs of our Nation in a time of emergency. Through this built-in readiness, USDA agencies are preparing to fill their civil and defense mobilization functions.



Fort Kent, Me., Junior Chamber of Commerce members and their wives played the role of evacuees in a mass feeding training program. The 5-woman feeding team served a complete meal—chop suey, tossed salad, bread and butter, canned peaches, cookies, and coffee.

## Prepared to Feed the Masses

by GENE WEST, Nutrition Specialist, Maine

**D**ISASTERS—fire, flood, storm, or war—often leave thousands homeless. These people need clothing, shelter, and perhaps medical care. And one of their foremost needs is food.

Are local areas able to feed great numbers of their people in the event of disaster? In Maine, the answer is yes.

More than 400 mass feeding teams are ready to be called any hour of any day in case of local or national disaster. These teams, at the call of home demonstration agents or civil defense directors, are prepared to feed large groups in churches, granges, or community halls.

### Responsibility Designated

In 1951, Maine civil defense authorities asked the Maine Extension Service for help in a mass feeding program. They felt that extension had the organization plus the local women's groups to carry out this program. This was the beginning of a full-time cooperative program between civil defense and Extension.

The nutrition specialist is responsible for subject matter development and training of both agents and

leaders. She attends State civil defense staff meetings and actively participates in all alerts.

The home demonstration agent leader, Constance Cooper, is responsible for organization details. She, too, actively participates in State alerts and attends CD staff meetings.

Each home demonstration agent is designated chief of mass feeding for her county. This involves taking part in county CD staff meetings and all alerts.

The teams of local women are a key part of this program. Each organized group or club is asked to have one or more feeding teams of 5 women each. These teams are responsible for preparation, serving, and cleanup of meals, regardless of the number served.

Two practices emphasized during training may be the most important part of the training program. These are the efficient, sanitary methods of serving and cleaning up.

Serving is done cafeteria style, with food and dishes handled only by the feeding team until the patron takes it. After eating, the patron takes his dishes and silverware to a cleanup table.

Feeding team members have no

contact with the dishes or waste until they are ready to wash and sterilize the dishes. Household equipment is used for boiling and sterilization of all dishes for maximum safety.

During fires and floods, feeding teams have proved their worth by feeding workers and evacuees. For example, in York County both fire and flood have given cause for teams to be called out and used around the clock. When it is necessary to work around the clock, six teams work in 4-hour shifts.

Teams must remember that in both fire and flood, food must be taken to the worker. But evacuees will need food in centers where they are temporarily housed. In either case, hot, nourishing, and easily managed food is in order.

Staying prepared is another part of this program. Practice sessions keep teams on their toes. It is recommended that each team serve meals, emergency feeding style, three times a year to keep in trim.

These teams may feed their own group members. However, many choose to involve other organizations. In addition to brushing up on skills, practice sessions make more people aware of the program.

Each year home agents offer training for leaders of the teams within her county. This enables new teams to train and veteran teams to receive regular refresher courses.

We are keeping prepared to feed our people in any emergency.

### BOOSTS INTEREST *(From page 227)*

other Federal officials and Governor Price Daniel, toured areas damaged by Carla. The State Director of Extension and Civil Defense Coordinator James F. Garner were in the group. Governor Daniel paid special tribute to county extension agents for their significant contribution during this emergency.

Extension has accepted the challenge to help their rural citizens recognize the threat of thermonuclear war and natural disasters. People need and want more facts. When they are given useful information, they will put it to work for the good of their families, their communities, and their Nation.

# Persuade Them to Prepare

by MILDRED HABERLY, State Home Demonstration Leader,  
and ARCHIE R. HARNEY, Editor, Idaho

PUBLIC apathy, defeatism, and overconfidence have been reflected in the slow progress of civil defense programs. But world news, stepped up publicity, and determined local people are helping America prepare.

Idaho's efforts are paying off. The process of educating the public to its responsibilities in case of atomic warfare or other disaster is gaining momentum.

## Early Activities

In 1956, home demonstration council members were urged to study ways of protecting their families and communities in case of emergency. Early in the program, homemakers joined the Ground Observer Corps.

The next year, when Grandma's Pantry became a popular part of civil defense, the HD council's civil defense chairman distributed information on the 7-day emergency shelf recommended at that time. Franklin County redistributed the material to 1,500 families. Other counties followed suit.

Bannock County home demonstration leaders attended a meeting on preparing a family to meet an emergency. They followed up by taking the program to more than 800 homemakers.

Seventy-five leaders distributed about 10,000 bulletins on civil defense to county families. Medical care in disaster, radioactive fallout, sanitation, water supply, Red Cross aid, and communications were discussed by community leaders on a panel moderated by the county CD director.

Representatives from Ada and Canyon Counties served on councils for county defense and disasters.

Councils stressed Red Cross home nursing classes wherever they could hold them in 1958. The effects of fallout were studied the following year and families were persuaded to read and understand, "Six Steps to Survival" and "Facts About Fallout."

New emphasis was placed on protection, defense, and shelters. Under the guidance of Mrs. Howard Hechtner, 1959 civil defense chairman of the State council, civil defense became family defense.

According to Mrs. Hechtner, "Family defense means family survival which means the survival of your family, county, State, and Nation. As a homemaker you are interested in the welfare of your family. It is up to the women of this Nation to learn that our family defense is like an old friend, ready to serve when needed."

Between You and Disaster, a special study for clubs, was prepared by the State extension office. It was intended to make Idaho homemakers aware of the importance of being prepared for an emergency, to show the recommended supply of food, and to explain care and rotation of a 2-week emergency supply. What foods, how to keep and prepare them, water supplies, heat, and advance preparation of quarters were covered.

Counties have carried on such projects as: forest ranger talks on survival in woods, buying small whistles for rural community, cooperation with the county purchased ship-to-shore whistle alert, first aid classes for school children and school bus drivers, air-raid drills for school children, disaster kit exhibits, and assisting organized warden systems. They also had defense project exhibits on emergency lighting, bomb shelters, and family defense lessons.

## Broadened Contacts

By 1960 interest in the defense program had reached community stage in many areas. Clubs produced skits for themselves and public showing.

Booths and displays at county and district fairs helped further interest. Nine Bonner County clubs built fair booths on defense against fallout following countywide training.

At the annual State HD council meeting, Mrs. Mary Clasbey, regional director of women's activities, held a seminar for county defense chairmen. Each county outlined its plans for cooperating in the National and State programs.

For example the Clearwater County agents and HD council trained club leaders in home preparedness. In turn, at least one club leader passed the training along to her club and other women's groups.

This year clubs toured model shelters in Ada, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls Counties to bring back plans and ideas to homemakers. Twin Falls set an example for the State as it promoted and helped organize both standard and advanced first aid classes. Each county council chairman and home agent was urged to attend a home preparedness workshop.

Many problems still need attention. Our goal is to educate, to persuade as many families as possible to prepare for disaster, to show them how they can be ready for war or other emergency.

## HOMEMAKERS SPARK

(From page 236)

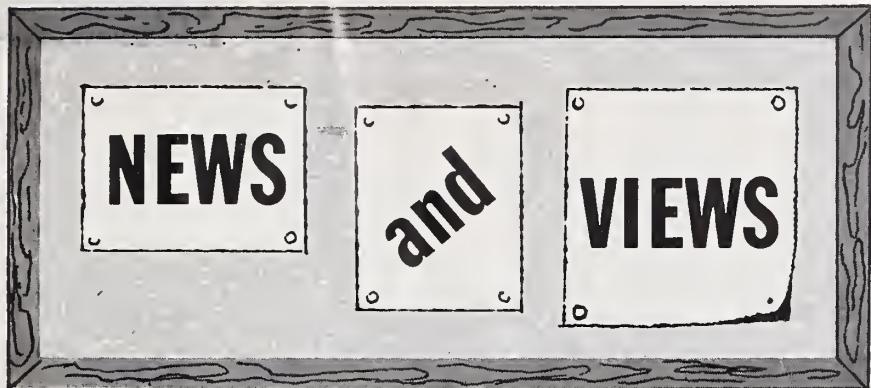
tion. Business women have been encouraged to take advantage of local civil defense courses.

A special civil defense program was presented in 1959 at a Business and Professional Women's Club meeting. Highlight of this program was a home preparedness skit, Family Planning.

Following the home preparedness course, the home demonstration council prepared an exhibit on an emergency 2-week food supply for one person. This exhibit was displayed at the State council meeting in 1959 and at the Martin County Fair in 1960.

A permanent home preparedness exhibit has been planned for the recently completed Agricultural Center.

Home demonstration club members now are taking civil defense information to others through community organizations. In this way, they are helping to spread this vital information.



## Arizona Plans Winter School

The University of Arizona announces the first Western Regional Extension Winter School to be held in Tucson during February 1962.

The school, open to all extension workers, is scheduled to be in session February 5 to 23. Students are encouraged to register before January 15. February 5 is the deadline.

Five courses, each carrying two semester credits at the graduate level, have been planned. Two courses are considered a maximum study load.

Courses proposed in a preliminary announcement include:

- Agricultural Policy
- 4-H Leadership Development
- Principles of Teaching in Informal Education
- Use of Groups in Community Development Programs
- Psychological Aspects of Communication in Groups

Horace A. Moses grants will be available for eligible persons enrolling in the 4-H Leadership Development course.

For more information write to Howard E. Ray, Acting Director, Regional Winter School, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.



These four Nebraska 4-H'ers, Marlene Ratzlaff, and Connie Carlene, and Judy Kenelhut (left to right) tested life in a fallout shelter. According to the State Civil Defense Director, this was the first time a survival test had been tried by civilians in Nebraska. The girls spent 34 hours in a storm cellar armed with escape tools, battery-operated radio, and food supplies. Bags of ground corn cobs filled the stairway opening as protection against fallout infiltration.

## Georgia Offers Winter Classes

For the third year the University of Georgia has scheduled a Winter Session for Extension Workers.

The advanced study classes will be held from February 14 to March 6 in Athens, Ga.

Students may choose two of the six courses offered. Five quarter hours of graduate credit can be earned.

Courses offered and the instructors are:

Public Relations in Extension Work—S. G. Chandler, Georgia

Principles and Procedures in the Development of 4-H Club Work—Emmie Nelson, National 4-H Service Committee

Operations and Administration in Extension—Starley Hunter, Federal Extension Service

Family Problems in Financial Management—J. J. Lancaster, Georgia  
Effective Use of Information Media in Extension Work—Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service

Communication in Extension Work—R. D. Stephens, Georgia  
Horace A. Moses grants will be available.

For more information write to S. G. Chandler, Chairman Extension Training, Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

## Monthly Devotions in

Publication

America's Greatest  
Success Story  
The Story of AGRICULTURE

# EATING HIGH on the HOG

EATING "high on the hog" is an old expression meaning good living. In the days when farm families depended on home-grown meat supplies, they looked forward to hog-killing time. Fresh pork chops and loin roasts from the upper part of the hog provided a welcome change from salt pork.

Consumers today can eat "high on the hog" all year-round. And as far as pork is concerned, this good eating isn't just confined to the upper part of the hog. Modern housewives are discovering that economical buys among the so-called "lesser" cuts of the hog.

## *Value*

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which builds and maintains healthy blood.

Versatility is another earmark of pork. Meal planners have a wide selection of luncheon meats, sausage, and variety cuts, as well as fresh or cured pork. Its versatility, nutritive value, compatibility with other foods, variety, and abundance make pork fit any meal picture—breakfast, lunch, supper, special occasion, outdoor cookout, or snack.

And pork is a good buy, too. In terms of real costs—the number of hours we have to work to pay for our food needs—pork is more economical than ever.

In 1947-49, the average factory worker in this country could buy 2.2 pounds of pork cuts with the wages from one hour's work. Now, the factory worker's hourly wage will buy 3.6 pounds of pork cuts.

The real cost of bacon, one of our most popular pork cuts, also illustrates this trend to better food buys. In 1929, a worker could buy only 1.3 pounds of bacon with an hour's wages; in 1939, 2 pounds. But in 1960, an hour's wages would buy 3.5 pounds of bacon.

Housewives recognize the many advantages of pork, too, as shown by the amount consumed. Despite increasing competition from other varieties of meat, per capita consumption of pork remains fairly constant at about 65 pounds per year.

The modern meat-type hog was developed to meet consumer demands for leaner meat. It is the result of scientific selection for maximum lean meat and a minimum of waste fat.

More efficient processing, transporting, and merchandising continually improve the quality, appearance, and flavor of pork. They all add up to a more abundant and uniform supply of high quality pork at reasonable prices.

Today's consumers can "eat high on the hog" all the time.

Are you telling America's greatest success story—the story of agriculture—to nonfarm groups in your area? This is No. 7 in a series of articles to give you ideas for talks, news articles, radio and TV programs, and exhibits.